

Joint Comm
File

DORIS FLEESON

Watchdog Committee On the CIA

**Opponents of McCone as Director
Are Expected to Press for Action**

Senators opposed to the confirmation of John A. McCone as director of the Central Intelligence Agency will press for a CIA watchdog committee, win, lose or draw. Sentiment for such a committee has long existed. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield being among those sharing it.

Democrats generally swallowed hard when President Kennedy chose Mr. McCone, who would have been Richard Nixon's Secretary of Defense had last year's election gone the other way. But there is much, much more than political resentment in the effort to stop Mr. McCone, or at least to contain his influence at the White House.

CIA is the intelligence organization which succeeded the wartime outfit, OSS (Office of Strategic Services), whose nickname was "Oh, so social." That part of the CIA iceberg which is above water here and abroad amply suggests that it is a legitimate heir, so much so that one frustrated observer insists that "the first thing to do is get CIA off the Georgetown cocktail circuit."

A more basic criticism is that an outfit so constituted does not and cannot understand the hopes and resent-

ments of ordinary people which are convulsing so much of today's world. Such critics argue that CIA always falls back on purely military concepts, and they cite the Cuban fiasco to prove their point.

The McCone opposition does not believe he will want to give CIA a change of direction or temper, and they point to his record. It is conceded that he holds to his views honestly and openly, has great business ability and personal charm.

His record was exhaustively canvassed by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy when President Eisenhower named him to succeed the ill-fated Lewis Strauss as Atomic Energy Commission chairman.

It showed that all McCone associations and attitudes were extremely conservative. A major exhibit was an angry letter Mr. McCone sent in 1956, as a Caltech trustee, to the Caltech faculty members for releasing a statement supporting Adlai Stevenson's proposal for a ban on H-bomb testing. He accused them of parroting Soviet propaganda in an effort to create fear that H-bomb fallout endangers life.

Five years later, an impor-

tant Senator deeply involved in the situation says of the letter:

"It was very bad. McCone did not have the facts. He said they were speaking for Caltech and they were not. He hated to concede that they had a right to speak as citizens. We warned him his attitude was wrong and would only get him into all kinds of trouble."

The joint committee majority concluded it could keep him off the political preserves and that AEC would benefit from his driving purpose and competence. Their relations were good during his tenure, partly because he scrupulously kept his congressional channels clear.

CIA is, in a sense, a rival State Department, operating in the shadows. Mr. McCone's sponsors favor the hard-boiled line. It is this aspect on which the opposition will dwell.

WMAL Radio
Washington, D. C.

September 27, 1961

Today in Congress
6:30 PM

RECOMMENDS INTELLIGENCE WATCHDOG COMMITTEE

JOSEPH McCAFFERY: "As President Kennedy made the formal announcement in Newport that John McCone will succeed Allen Dulles as head of the CIA, a Connecticut Congressman called today for immediate formation of a Congressional watch-dog committee to oversee U.S. Intelligence operations. Congressman Daddario, a member of the House Space Committee, warned that Congress must exercise more supervision and surveillance over Intelligence activities. He made public a resolution which would establish the joint Congressional Intelligence Committee, whose members would be drawn from existing committees on foreign affairs, defense, government operation, science, atomic energy, and economic affairs.

* * *

"Let's take a look at the Congressional calendar, the Senate and the House have adjourned since this, the 87th Congress convenes for its second session on the 10th of January.

"This morning at 11 o'clock, some seven hours after the House had adjourned for the year, a messenger brought a sack of press releases from the office of Congressman Daddario, Connecticut, to the radio and television and press galleries, in which he announced his plan for a joint intelligence watch-dog committee. The second paragraph of the release said 'in a speech prepared for delivery on the floor of the House.' One reporter came into the gallery late this afternoon, and putting tongue in cheek, said, 'I've been waiting all day out there in that empty chamber, waiting to hear Mr. Daddario's speech, and he never even showed up.' That, then, was Today in Congress. Good night."

No CIA Watchdogs, Dirksen Says

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) said Wednesday he will oppose any fresh effort to set up a congressional committee to supervise Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operations.

Dirksen, the Senate Republican leader, said in an interview he assumes that new attempts will be made in the next session of Congress to establish a watchdog committee.

"Whenever a joint committee is empowered to delve into and publicly report on the operations of the government's highest intelligence agency, it will no longer remain an intelligence agency," he said.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, the assistant leader, and Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D., Minn.) have advocated the creation of a Senate-House committee to keep an eye on CIA operations.

They have argued that such a committee patrols the operations and looks into the policy decisions of the Atomic



DIRKSEN MANSFIELD

Energy Commission, which carries on secret projects.

While there have been few if any leaks of security information in this connection, Dirksen took the position that the CIA's underground activities are so delicate that not even a dozen members of Congress

ought to know about them in detail.

When he was president, Dwight D. Eisenhower strongly opposed setting up a watchdog committee on the grounds that there were certain to be such leaks. At Eisenhower's insistence, the Senate killed a watchdog committee resolution by a 59-27 vote in 1956.

Subcommittee members of the Senate and House appropriations committees now get general information about CIA activities in their study of the agency's money requests. But they are far from knowing as much about what the CIA is up to as the Senate-House committee knows about AEC operations.

The CIA seems likely to

come in for some close scrutiny from Congress early in the next session.

For one thing, McCarthy has raised the issue of the qualifications of Republican John A. McCone, former AEC head, to replace Allen W. Dulles as CIA director.

There also is the unsolved question of whether the agency is going to be limited to

the collection and reporting of intelligence information, with the evaluation of that information left to others.

President Kennedy has kept closely guarded a report on a team headed by James Killian and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor which monitored the agency's operations. The assumption is that he has discussed with McCone the policies he wants carried out.

Sanborn file

House Rules Unit Plans Sounding on CIA Inquiry

Associated Press

A House Rules subcommittee studying Government intelligence operations expressed a desire yesterday to hear representatives of the National Security Council and the Central Intelligence Agency.

But Rep. Ray J. Madden (D-Ind.), chairman of the five-man group set up recently in response to congressional demand for an inquiry, insisted that his subcommittee is not undertaking a full-fledged investigation.

Pressure for such a study built up after the failure of the Cuban invasion.

"Our function is to take testimony, not to investigate the CIA," Madden told reporters after a closed meeting. After taking testimony, he said, the subcommittee will make a recommendation as to whether a full-scale probe is needed.

Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) of the House Rules Committee, said the purpose of naming the subcommittee was to determine whether there should be any action on numerous resolutions calling for an intelligence investigation.

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CIA
A House rules sub-committee decided to weigh advantages and disadvantages before deciding whether to proceed with an investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency. (UPI)

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Congressional Record

June 6 1961

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INTELLIGENCE RESOLUTIONS

Committee on Rules: Special Subcommittee met in executive session to study intelligence resolutions. No announcements were made.

ASKED WHETHER TESTIMONY WOULD BE LIMITED TO MEMBERS OF CONGRESS--
AS IT GENERALLY IS BY THE RULES COMMITTEE--HADDEN REPLIED, "NO, OH
NO!"

HE SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE WOULD LIKE TO HEAR FROM SOMEBODY REPRESENTING THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL, TO WHICH HE SAID THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY IS RESPONSIBLE UNDER THE LAW, TO SEE WHETHER PAST ERRORS MAY HAVE BEEN DUE TO FAILURE TO ACT ON AVAILABLE INFORMATION RATHER THAN TO FAULTY INFORMATION.

AND AS FOR THE CIA ITSELF, "IF THEY DESIRE TO COME WE'D LIKE TO HEAR THEM," HE SAID.

6/6--GE 136P

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL

JUNE 6, 1961

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UPI-95

(INTELLIGENCE)

WASHINGTON--BEFORE MAKING ITS RECOMMENDATION ON WHETHER CONGRESS OUGHT TO INVESTIGATE THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY A HOUSE RULES SUBCOMMITTEE AT ITS FIRST SESSION TODAY AGREED TO DO AT LEAST A LITTLE BIT OF INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATING ON ITS OWN.

CHAIRMAN RAY J. MADDEN, D-IND., SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE, SET UP RECENTLY INTO ALLEGED INTELLIGENCE FAILURES, PROBABLY WILL HEAR NOT ONLY FROM LAWMAKERS SPONSORING THESE PROPOSALS--AS IS CUSTOMARY-- BUT ALSO FROM INTELLIGENCE OFFICIALS.

THEIR TESTIMONY WILL BE TAKEN IN CLOSED SESSION, MADDEN SAID AFTER THE SUBCOMMITTEE'S FIRST MEETING. THE MEETING BEGAN IN OPEN SESSION, DURING WHICH COMMENTS OF FOUR OF THE FIVE MEMBERS MADE IT APPARENT THE GROUP ALREADY IS IN GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT SOME KIND OF INVESTIGATION SHOULD BE RECOMMENDED TO THE HOUSE.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED COOL TO THE IDEA OF EXPOSING WORKING OF THE CIA TO CLOSE SCRUTINY OF HOUSE OR SENATE INVESTIGATORS. HOWEVER, MADDEN SAID HOUSE LEADERS HAD NOT ADVISED HIM OF ANY SUCH POSITION ON THEIR PART.

"WE ARE MORE OR LESS LIKE CHILDREN AS FAR AS INTELLIGENCE IS CONCERNED," MADDEN SAID. "SOMETHING IS RADICALLY WRONG WITH OUR INTELLIGENCE."

HE SAID THIS WAS DEMONSTRATED NOT ONLY IN THE RECENT CUBAN FIASCO BUT IN A SERIES OF EVENTS OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS, INCLUDING THE SUZ ATTACK, THE REVOLUTION IN IRAQ, AND THE FAILURE TO ALERT U.S. OFFICIALS BEFORE THEIR ATTENDANCE AT A SOUTH AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN BOGOTA WHICH WAS DISRUPTED BY A COMMUNIST-LED RIOT.

REP. H. ALLEN SMITH, R-CALIF., A FORMER FBI AGENT WHO HAS EXPRESSED SOME FEARS AT THE PROSPECT OF INTELLIGENCE LEAKS IF CONGRESS INVESTIGATES CIA, ALONE AMONG THE SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS DID NOT JOIN IN CRITICISM OF PAST INTELLIGENCE PERFORMANCE.

HE HINTED HE COULD ANSWER SOME OF THE COMPLAINTS BUT THAT HE DID NOT WANT TO DO SO IN OPEN SESSION.

AFTER ABOUT 40 MINUTES OF PUBLIC DISCUSSION THE SUBCOMMITTEE CLOSED ITS DOORS, HEARD TESTIMONY FROM REP. EDNA KELLY, D-N.Y., ONE OF A NUMBER OF HOUSE SPONSORS OF A CONGRESSIONAL INTELLIGENCE STUDY, AND MADE TENTATIVE PLANS FOR FURTHER CLOSED-DOOR HEARINGS.

HOUSE UNIT ON C.I.A. URGED TO GO LIGHTLY

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP) — House leaders tried to persuade a new subcommittee today to go about its business without fanfare. The subcommittee, officially is studying whether an investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency is needed.

The leaders' success, if any, may not be shown until the House Rules Committee meets again, probably in about two weeks. The Rules Committee set up the subcommittee yesterday in a surprise move, and the committee could dissolve or curtail it at the next meeting.

When the subcommittee was set up, Representative Howard W. Smith, Virginia Democrat, chairman of the Rules Committee, gave it authority to conduct public hearings and summon witnesses.

But House leaders said they were trying to convince Representative Ray J. Madden, Indiana Democrat and the subcommittee chairman, that he should conduct closed hearings and call no one but Congressmen as witnesses.

They said only Congressmen were needed as witnesses because the subcommittee technically was not investigating the C. I. A. and other intelligence agencies, but was simply studying proposed resolutions calling for an investigation.

If Mr. Madden doesn't agree, House leaders said, they might try to persuade the Rules Committee to reverse itself and dissolve the subcommittee.

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Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: MAY 1961

Probe Or Punishment?

EARLIER this month when Ex-President Eisenhower vigorously opposed any probe of the Central Intelligence Agency and the Cuban Jaco that would "lay all this out on the record" most Americans felt deep relief.

They certainly wanted the government to get at the root of our failure, and they generally approved the closed-door hearings by the Senate Foreign Relations committee and the investigation that President Kennedy ordered Gen. Maxwell Taylor to undertake. But they agreed with Ike that a public, political Donnybrook over the debacle in Cuba was "the last thing you would want to have."



H. SMITH

But now a political vendetta over the CIA—to be conducted in public — seems seriously in the making. And we must question the wisdom of Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) of the House Rules Committee in authorizing an open probe of U. S. intelligence activities and appointing a subcommittee to conduct it.

Whatever Smith's motives may be, they will appear suspect to many who recall that his long-held power to bottle up legislation was recently dissolved by Kennedy.

Such an atmosphere of suspicion can hardly produce a dispassionate inquiry. If there is to be a public probe of the CIA, Smith is the last man from whom it should emanate.

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NEW YORK POST
new york Post

Move in House to Bar Public Quiz on CIA

Washington, May 26 (AP)—House leaders today were poised for quick action to curb plans for public hearings on U. S. intelligence activities.

The leaders were taken by surprise yesterday when the House Rules Committee named a five-man subcommittee to determine whether a full scale investigation should be made of the Central Intelligence Agency and similar top secret agencies in the Defense and State Depart-

ment.

Rep. Smith (D-Va.), Rules Committee chairman, gave the subcommittee authority to conduct public hearings and summon witnesses. The action came without fanfare and was approved without objection by any Rules Committee member.

House leaders said they could

try to persuade Rep. Hadden, (D-Ind.), the subcommittee chairman, not to conduct public hearings with non-Congressional witnesses.

If necessary, the leaders said, an effort might be made to have the Rules Committee reverse the order creating the subcommittee.

The Rules Committee previously had shelved some 20 resolutions calling for investigations of intelligence activities and has 16 more awaiting action.

Smith, reached at his Leesburg, Va., home last night, said it was not his intention that the subcommittee conduct a widespread investigation of intelligence activities.

House Unit to Study All CIA Probe Plans

By ROBERT K. WALSH
Star Staff Writer

So many House members talk about the Central Intelligence Agency that the Rules Committee might do something about it—the talk, that is, not necessarily the CIA.

The matter came up at a Rules Committee hearing yesterday on a batch of bills to create congressional committees of one kind or another to investigate the CIA or State Department in particular or United States foreign intelligence operations in general.

Chairman Smith, conservative Virginia Democrat, and Representative Madden, liberal Indiana Democrat, found themselves in unexpected

agreement that the Government's far-flung, hush-hush, cloak-and-dagger operations might merit closer congressional scrutiny. But they did not agree on where to put the blame for such things as the "Cuban misadventure" or where congressional control should begin and end.

"Since the CIA nearly plunged us into war," Mr. Smith asserted, maybe Congress should look into it.

Mr. Madden did not concur in that charge. But he suggested that any congressional "watchdog" committee would do well to find out, among other things, whether the State Department adequately uses its employees and expert job appli-

cants. He complained that a constituent he recommended as being versed in Arabic languages got a cool reception at the State Department.

Most members of the Rules Committee as well as sponsors of the various resolutions seemed far from sure what ought to be done or whether a special congressional committee should be established at all.

Chairman Smith finally decided to appoint a subcommittee on the problem. This in itself was an almost unprecedented thing for the Rules Committee. The group is headed by Mr. Madden and includes Representative Delaney of New York and Sisk of California, Democrats, and Brown of Ohio and Allen Smith of California, Republicans.

They are to examine more than a score of House bills introduced this year calling for study or investigation of the

CIA, other intelligence work of the State Department, Pentagon, FBI or the Government's over-all intelligence policy. They are to recommend whether there should be a special House committee, a joint Senate-House committee, or, as proposed in a resolution by Representative Hiram, Republican of California, a temporary House committee to decide whether there ought to be a permanent committee.

Something Wrong

Mr. Madden said he favors public hearings where they can be held without endangering national security.

"I think we should hear outside witnesses, also," he said. "I think we should exhaust every possible avenue. My observation is that there is something radically wrong with our intelligence operations. This Cuban thing was a major dis-

aster and pointed up the weakness of our intelligence system."

Mr. Madden said, if the committee approved, he planned to call, among others, CIA Director Allen Dulles.

Mr. Madden said the subcommittee would hold its first session June 8 to decide what witnesses to call and whether hearings would be public or secret.

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL MAY 26, 1961

UPI-61

(CIA)

WASHINGTON--THE HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE, CONTRARY TO PUBLISHED REPORTS IS NOT INVESTIGATING THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (CIA) AND DOES NOT PLAN TO DO SO, CHAIRMAN HOWARD W. SMITH, D-VA., SAID TODAY.

HOWEVER, IT APPEARED THAT A SUBCOMMITTEE HE NAMED YESTERDAY, TO CONSIDER WHETHER SUCH AN INVESTIGATION IS NEEDED AND IF SO TO RECOMMEND HOW IT SHOULD BE MADE, MAY ITSELF MAKE A FEW INQUIRIES OF THE AGENCY AS PART OF ITS EFFORT TO REACH A DECISION.

REP. RAY J. MADDEN, D-IND., WAS NAMED SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN. SMITH REFERRED TO THE FIVE-MAN SUBCOMMITTEE AS RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED BY HOUSE MEMBERS PROPOSING A CIA INQUIRY IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER. MADDEN SAID THE SUBCOMMITTEE MAY WANT TO HEAR CIA DIRECTOR ALLEN W. DULLES AS PART OF ITS STUDY.

THE MOST COMMON PROPOSAL HAS BEEN TO CREATE A JOINT COMMITTEE OF HOUSE AND SENATE TO ACT AS A SORT OF WATCHDOG OVER THE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY WHICH HAS BEEN UNDER HEAVY FIRE RECENTLY FOR ITS ROLE IN THE ILL-FATED CUBAN INVASION.

A 14TH RESOLUTION, CALLING FOR CREATION OF A SPECIAL HOUSE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE STATE DEPARTMENT PERSONNEL AND SECURITY PROCEDURES, ALSO WAS REFERRED TO THE MADDEN SUBCOMMITTEE. THE RULES GROUP HAS JURISDICTION OVER ALL SUCH RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING SPECIAL INQUIRIES BEYOND THOSE NORMALLY CARRIED ON BY THE OTHER STANDING COMMITTEES.

WHERE IT RECOMMENDS A SPECIAL HOUSE INQUIRY, THE HOUSE ITSELF ALSO MUST RATIFY THIS. IN EVENT A HOUSE-SENATE INQUIRY IS PROPOSED, BOTH HOUSE AND SENATE MUST CONCUR IN THE RECOMMENDATION.

SMITH RECALLED THAT THE FULL COMMITTEE EARLIER HAD TABLED PENDING RESOLUTIONS TO SET UP THE CIA PROBE. HOWEVER, ADDITIONAL PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED AND REFERRED TO RULES SINCE THE CUBAN INVASION FIASCO. BOTH OLD AND NEW RESOLUTIONS WENT TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE FOR STUDY.

SMITH SAID PUBLIC PRESSURE FOR AN INQUIRY AGAIN IS MOUNTING PARTLY BECAUSE OF THE CURRENT PLANS TO SNAP TRACTORS AND BULLDOZERS FOR CUBAN PRISONERS CAPTURED BY CASTRO IN THE INVASION ATTEMPT. SMITH SAID HIS OBSERVATION IS THAT THE TRADE IS NOT POPULAR WITH THE PUBLIC.

SMITH NAMED THE NEW SUBCOMMITTEE AFTER THE FULL COMMITTEE ITSELF HAD SPENT MANY HOURS LISTENING TO ARGUMENTS OF MEMBERS PRO AND AGAINST CREATION OF A HOUSE OR HOUSE-SENATE COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CIA. HOUSE LEADERS OPPOSE THIS AS LIKELY TO LEAD TO LEAKS OF SECRET INFORMATION.

MADDEN WAS PICKED AS CHAIRMAN AFTER HE TOLD REP. WALTER ROGERS, D-TEX. AT A PUBLIC HEARING YESTERDAY HE FAVORED ROGERS' PROPOSED INQUIRY INTO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S POLICIES IN HIRING AND ASSIGNING PERSONNEL.

HOUSE LEADERS TO FIGHT PUBLIC HEARINGS ON CIA

Louis Post-Dispatch
26 May 61

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—House leaders prepared today to try to curb plans for public hearings on United States intelligence activities.

The leaders were taken by surprise yesterday when the House Rules Committee named a five-man subcommittee to determine if a full scale investigation should be made of the Central Intelligence Agency and similar top secret agencies in the Defense and State Departments.

Representative Howard W. Smith (Dem.), Virginia, Rules Committee chairman, gave the subcommittee authority to conduct public hearings and summon witnesses. The action was approved without objection by any Rules Committee member.

House leaders said they would try to persuade Representative Ray J. Madden (Dem.), Indiana, the subcommittee chairman, not to conduct public hearings with non-Congressional witnesses. If necessary, the leaders said, an effort might be made to have the Rules Committee reverse the order creating the subcommittee.

The Rules Committee previously had shelved about 20 resolutions calling for investigations of intelligence activities and has 16 more awaiting action.

Task Force Investigating.

Shortly after the Cuban invasion fiasco last month, President Kennedy named a special task force headed by retired Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, former Army Chief of Staff, to study possible changes in the United States intelligence program.

Smith said last night it was not his intention that the subcommittee conduct a widespread investigation of intelligence activities. He said there had been so many resolutions calling for such an inquiry that he thought a brief study should be made to see if one was necessary.

He noted that his committee had no authority to order a formal investigation. He said it could recommend an inquiry, but only the House could order a formal investigation.

Madden had a much broader view of his group's mandate. He said he favored public hearings if they could be held without en-

"I think we should hear outside witnesses, also," he said.

"I think we should exhaust every possible avenue. My observation is that there is something radically wrong with our intelligence operations."

Plans to Call Dulles.

Madden said that if the committee approved he planned to call, among others, CIA chief Allen Dulles.

Past requests for investigations of intelligence operations have been rejected on the ground the subject matter could involve a danger to national security. Dulles has testified about the Cuban invasion before the Senate subcommittee on Latin American affairs.

Madden said the subcommittee would hold its first session June 5 to decide what witnesses to call and whether hearings would be public or secret. Other members of the subcommittee are Representatives James J. Delaney (Dem.), New York; B. F. Sisk (Dem.), California; Clarence J. Brown (Rep.), Ohio, and H. Allen Smith (Rep.), California.

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Ryan Urging Check on CIA By Congress

Washington, May 10 (AP)—Rep. William Fitts Ryan, (D-N.Y.), said today the time is ripe for Congress to establish a watchdog committee over the government's foreign information and intelligence efforts.

"The Central Intelligence Agency has no inherent right to establish and maintain a foreign policy of its own," Ryan said.

A resolution he drafted for introduction in the House would set up a House-Senate watchdog group.

The move to strengthen the Congressional hand in intelligence matters stems from last month's abortive Cuban invasion attempt. The CIA was blamed in some quarters for poor intelligence in connection with the invasion.

Ryan's legislation would give Congress more direct control over the Central Intelligence Agency, the U. S. Information Agency and information and intelligence units in the Defense Dept.

"It is high time," Ryan said, "that the Legislative branch... take positive steps to bring the CIA and similar agencies under close Congressional supervision."

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Date: 11 May 61

McDowell Raps Idea of Secrecy

By Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON—U. S. Rep. Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (D-Del) said today he is opposed to any form of government secrecy or censorship.

The congressman repeated his position right in view of the "Cuban fiasco" and the launching Friday of the first U. S. man in space.

"IT HAS been suggested in some places," said McDowell, "that both of these events should have been conducted in strictest secrecy until we saw the results. Even if this were

possible, and even if some minor benefit could be shown, which I doubt, I would oppose the practice."

McDowell said he has renewed his request for a Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence and Information "to provide congressional surveillance of the Central Intelligence Agency and other 'cloak-and-dagger' agencies of the federal government."

"Keeping the citizens of the United States in the dark will not win the cold war for us, but could very well increase the confusion and divide us in this time of peril."

"AS WE use the term cold war to describe the all-out conflict waged by Russian communism against the free world, we must realize that cold war has the same meaning for the Soviets as hot war. It means complete defeat of the United States and the subjugation of all peoples of the free world."

"Because of our strength and our position, and also because of our historic principles, we are the number one target of the Russians. To win the cold war we must remain free and to remain free we must have the facts."

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SELECT—JOINT COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules: Held a hearing but deferred action on H. Res. 279, to create a select committee to investigate personnel and procedures in the Department of State; H. Con. Res. 289, to establish a joint committee to conduct an investigation and study of the foreign intelligence activities of the Central Intelligence Agency; H.J. Res. 412, 400, and 418, to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence; and H. Res. 221, creating a select committee to conduct a study of the rules of the House.

Heard on the measures were Representatives Rogers of Texas (H. Res. 279), Hiestand (H. Con. Res. 289), Rogers of Florida, Feelinghuysen, and Ryan (H.J. Res. 412, 400, and 418), and Yates (H. Res. 221).

A special subcommittee was appointed to consider all intelligence resolutions which have been before the Rules Committee this session of Congress.

Letter Charles To American Press

E. 10, 104
D. 10, 104

30 Apr 1961

Reorganization Of CIA Seen by Sen. Ellender

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Allen J. Ellender, D-La., predicted that some steps will be taken to reorganize the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) as a result of "the fiasco in Cuba."

Ellender said he believes "the time has come for Congress to review the methods, activities and expenditures of this organization."

The nation, Ellender said in a talk for broadcast in Louisiana, "cannot afford failures that could be far more tragic than Cuba."

"If, as has been rumored, the CIA furnished misleading and faulty information to President Kennedy and also assumed the responsibility to plan this action in Cuba, then a good, hard look at the operations of the CIA is necessary."

Ellender said there is little doubt that the CIA was given the task of obtaining information helpful to Cuban exiles in their attempt to unseat Castro.

But, he said, either secrecy was not maintained by those in charge or there was an effective counter intelligence movement.

Local problems, he said, must be solved locally and a Secretary of Urban Affairs "would only dilute the responsibility for improving our cities and worsening their plight."

Ellender also served notice that he is willing to join other Southerners in a filibuster to block any proposal to amend the Senate rules and make it easier to break filibusters.

A move to amend the rules, he said, is under consideration by Senate liberals. The proposal, he said, is to invoke cloture — ending debate — by a three-fifths majority of the Senators present and voting, rather than the present requirement of a three-fourths

"I stand ready and willing to do what I have done on many occasions before — to join with my Southern colleagues in talking such proposals to extinction — if necessary, to filibuster our right

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C.I.A. Inquiry Killed

WASHINGTON, May 6 (UPI). —The House Rules Committee today killed a proposed House-Senate inquiry into the Central Intelligence Agency. Rep. Howard W. Smith, D. Va., chairman, said there was no record vote on various measures proposing such an investigation and all the measures were tabled.

jc file

Fight Is Renewed in Congress Over a Panel to Oversee C. I. A.

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—An eight-year struggle to subject the Government's foreign intelligence agencies to a congressional watchdog has erupted again.

The matter is now before the House Rules Committee. Whether the panel will permit the issue to go to the floor may be decided early next week. It appeared doubtful that the committee would do so.

The House and Senate have split into strong and firm camps. One argues that the Congress has not been informed fully of critical danger situations throughout the world, and should be, if only in confidence.

The other side holds that Congress already obtains information through operations almost as secret as those of the intelligence agencies themselves. They contend, further, that too much surveillance by Congress could be dangerous to the national security because of possible leaks of confidential information.

The principal target of sponsors of Congressional oversight on intelligence matters is the Central Intelligence Agency. Others include the intelligence units of the armed services and several other departmental units. The fight was started by Representative Edna F. Kelly, Democrat of Brooklyn, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mrs. Kelly and others have pointed out that the C. I. A., established by President Harry S. Truman in 1946, and its predecessor agencies have never reported to Congress or been required to account for their appropriations. The C. I. A. director, Allen W. Dulles, is the only man in government who can spend large sums without Congressional scrutiny, they say.

Congress itself has excused the agency from telling about its organization, functions, names, official titles, salaries or number of employees. The director has authority to hire and dismiss without regard to civil service or other rules or regulations.

Mrs. Kelly's bill, which appears to be in trouble with the Rules Committee and Executive Branch agencies, calls for a joint committee of eighteen members to oversee intelligence operations while preserving protection of national security secrets.

Representative Edgar W. Snodgrass, Republican of California,

proposes a joint committee of ten. Representative Harris B. McDowell Jr., Democrat of Delaware, suggests a committee of fourteen.

Continuing Studies Asked

All measures would require the C. I. A. and other intelligence agencies to make continuing studies of the intelligence activities and keep the joint panel "fully and currently informed" on their operations and findings. Nearly a dozen other members are sponsoring identical or similar measures.

"While hindsight is infinitely clearer than foresight," Mrs. Kelly told the Rules Committee this week, "I cannot help but reflect and think that had this resolution been adopted eight years ago, when I first introduced it in the eighty-third Congress, many unfortunate incidents involving the security and prestige of the United States might have been avoided."

Emphasizing that the C. I. A. was responsible only to the National Security Council, Mrs. Kelly continued:

"The extent of its independence is demonstrated by a lack of review of the agency's expenditures by the Congress. In short, C. I. A. makes its own policies and procedures, spends as much money as it may require, reviews its own errors as its conscience dictates, and seeks such remedies as it deems proper to correct its errors and to improve its operations."

Kilday Replies

Representative Paul J. Kilday, the Texas Democrat who holds the No. 2 post in the Armed Services Committee, countered that a Congressional oversight panel already was in existence. He heads that panel.

This subcommittee of seven, Mr. Kilday said, meets regularly with the director of the C. I. A. and receives "full and current reports." The subcommittee, Mr. Kilday explained, has operated since 1956 with almost the same secrecy of the C. I. A. Few members, outside the Armed Services Committee seemed to know it existed.

No advance notice is given on when the C. I. A. subcommittee would meet, Mr. Kilday said. However, "to make the record clear," he continued, "it is entered in the Congressional Record for the past day's reading, noting that the committee had."

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

Committee on Rules: Held a hearing on H. Con. Res. 3 and 9, to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence, and heard Representatives Kelly, Kilday, Arends, Hiestand, Van Zandt, Osmer, and Fulton. Hearings will continue Thursday, March 2.

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Washington
Daily
News

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CIA's Functions Bring Sharp Clash

By JIM G. LUCAS
Memphis-Herald-Examiner Staff Writer

Is the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) doing its job?

No, says Rep. Edna Kelly (D., N. Y.), chairman of a Foreign Relations sub-committee on intelligence activities. Mrs. Kelly is author of a bill to create a joint Senate-House committee on intelligence. She compared it to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Yes, says Rep. Paul Kilday (D., Tex.), ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee and chairman of its sub-committee on intelligence. Rep. Kilday opposed Mrs. Kelly's bill before the Rules Committee yesterday.

Mrs. Kelly argued all intelligence work should be coordinated. She cited the last Hoover Commission report recommending a congressional "watchdog" committee. She complained her sub-committee has no contact with CIA, which, she said, maintains no congressional liaison and makes no formal reports.

Rep. Kilday testified CIA has always "responded freely" to his sub-committee. He said CIA Chief Allen Dulles or a spokesman made 46 appearances before congressional committees last year.

"It has been recognized from the beginning," Rep. Kilday said, "that spying is an operation which cannot be conducted in public. I doubt we could conduct an intelligence agency which was required to keep Congress fully informed."

SHIRKING DUTIES

Mrs. Kelly said the President has a civilian committee to check on CIA, and that Congress is "shirking its responsibility." She cited the Geneva disarmament collapse, the Suez War, Hungary, the downgrading of Stalin, the Russian sputniks and Cuba as examples of CIA "failures."

Mrs. Kelly said she learned about a "shocking" matter on a recent trip to Europe, and told Secretary of State Dean Rusk about it. Only yesterday, she said, she got a letter from CIA admitting it was in the dark, but acknowledging the matter was "more serious than we ever dreamed of."

Rules Committee. "It is very dangerous. If CIA were on the ball," Mrs. Kelly demanded, "why was the American ambassador on vacation when the Hungarian Revolution broke out?"

Congressional Record 2 Mar 61

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INTELLIGENCE MATTERS

Committee on Rules: Held a hearing on H. Con. Res. 3 and 4 to establish a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters. Testimony was given by Representative McDowell.

El Paso Herald Post

43,909

Mar 2 1961

2 Jan 1961

Texan Defends Activities Of Intelligence Agency

By JIM G. LUCAS
Business-News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON.—Is the Central Intelligence Agency doing its job? No, says Representative Edna Kelly, New York Democrat, who is chairman of a Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Intelligence Activities. Mrs. Kelly is author of a bill to create a joint Senate-House Committee on Intelligence. She compared it with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Yes, says Representative Paul Kilday, Texas Democrat who is ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee and chairman of its Subcommittee on Intelligence. Kilday opposed Mrs. Kelly's bill before the Rules Committee.



Lucas

Mrs. Kelly argued all intelligence work should be re-organized. She cited the last Hoover Commission report recommending a congressional "watchdog" committee. She complained her subcommittee has no contact with CIA, which, she said, maintains no confidential liaison and makes no formal reports.

Kilday testified CIA has always "responded freely" to his subcommittee. He said CIA Chief Allen Dulles or a spokesman made 46 appearances before congressional committees last year.

"It has been recognized from the beginning," Kilday said, "that spying is an operation which cannot be conducted to public. I doubt we could conduct an intelligence agency which was required to keep Congress fully informed."

Mrs. Kelly said she "wasn't

worried in the slightest about leaks."

Kilday hit hard at the part of the Atomic Energy Committee's charter which required the Atomic Energy Commission to keep the committee "fully and currently informed." He said no two people agree what it means.

Mrs. Kelly said the President has a civilian committee to check on CIA, and that Congress is "shirking its responsibility." She cited the Geneva disarmament collapse, the Suez war, Hungary, the downgrading of Stalin, the Russian Sputniks and Cuba as examples of CIA "failures."

Mrs. Kelly said she learned about a "shocking" matter on a recent trip to Europe, and told Secretary of State Rusk about it. Only yesterday, she said, she got a letter from CIA admitting it was in the dark, but admitting the matter was "more serious than we ever dreamed of." "Believe me," she told the Rules Committee, "it is very dangerous." If CIA were on the ball, Mrs. Kelly demanded, "why was the American ambassador on vacation when the Hungarian revolution broke out?"

Chairman Howard Smith, Virginia Democrat, wondered mildly "how far we can go. . . . You know how it is around Congress. . . . Everybody gets to know. . . just like an afternoon tea party."

Mrs. Kelly retorted that. "Men talk as much as women," she said. "Let's not be made about tea parties."

Chairman Smith stood corrected.

Kilday interpolated: "The more people who know a secret, the less secret you have."

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Circ.: m. 338,884
S. 388,010

Front Page Edit Page Other Page

Date: FEB 24, 1961

New Move To Oversee Intelligence

Some in Congress Favor More Supervision

North American Newspaper
Alliance

WASHINGTON — Another attempt is being made this year to set up a House-Senate joint "watchdog" committee over United States intelligence activities.

This time, its backers think there is a "better than fair" chance of some congressional action.

The House Rules Committee is taking testimony on a proposal for a congressional overseer, submitted by Representative Zablocki (Dem.), Wisconsin. Under the new "everything-to-a-vote" policy of Rules Chairman and Representative Howard Smith (Dem.), Virginia, the Zablocki resolutions stand a chance of getting to the House floor.

FOR SUPERVISION

In the Senate, the new majority leader, Senator Mike Mansfield (Dem.), Montana, has long been an advocate of additional congressional supervision over the intelligence agencies.

Senator Mansfield said that, as an individual, he had not changed his position and was still "greatly interested" in establishment of a joint committee. As Majority Leader, he said he could not comment on the prospects for action this year until the House took a position.

At least 13 other government agencies also engage in intelligence work. The biggest is the Central Intelligence Agency, headed by Allen Dulles. The military services, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission also are heavily involved in intelligence work.

The system, as Lt. Gen. James Doolittle has pointed out, has really three functions: The acquisition of intelligence, interpretation and use.

The basic interpretation is usually made by the Intelligence Advisory Committee, a group headed by the CIA director and made up of representatives of other intelligence-gathering agencies.

Representative Zablocki has been trying since 1953 to set up a formal congressional group, similar to the joint committee that now functions on atomic energy matters to keep an eye on the agencies.

TASK FORCE

The Eisenhower Administration established a task force, headed by Gen. Clark Clark, that studied intelligence activities for eight months.

One of its main recommendations was that "some reliable, systematic review of all the agencies and their operations should be provided by congressional action as a check to assure both the Congress and the people that this job of intelligence effort is functioning in an efficient, effective and reasonably economical manner."

The Hoover Commission, which got the task force report, recommended that Congress "consider" creating a joint congressional committee.

MILWAUKEE (Wisc.)

JOURNAL

Circ.: 369,418

S. 503,059

Front Page
Edi Page
Other Page

Date: 1954

Looking Under the Cloak

"Cloak and dagger" activities are unfortunately vital in this uneasy world and the United States has at least 12 major departments and agencies busy at the business of what is called "intelligence."

The central intelligence agency alone has grown into a gigantic organization that is completing its own building, half the size of the Pentagon. The department of defense office of special operations, the joint chiefs of staff, the army, navy and air force, the state department, the federal bureau of investigation and others are engaged in intelligence activities.

Hardly anyone is allowed to look under the cloak or assess the cost of the dagger. Even congress has no idea of what most of these agencies are doing or how much they are spending. The armed services and appropriations committees get a little information in the course of program and budgetary hearings—but not enough to form any real judgment of what's going on.

Obviously, much secrecy is necessary. But, as a Hoover commission task force said, "there is always a danger that such freedom from restraints could inspire laxity and abuses which might prove costly to the American people." The task force recommended that "as a matter of future insurance... some reliable, systematic review of all the agencies and their operations should be provided by congressional action as a check to assure both the congress and the people that this hub of intelligence effort is functioning in an efficient, effective, and reasonably economical manner."

In 1950 the senate refused, by a 59 to 27 vote, to set up a joint congressional committee to deal with intelligence activities just as the joint committee on atomic energy operates in that highly secret and complicated field.

One of the strong supporters for such a move is Representative Zablocki (Conn., Wis.). He has again introduced resolution to create such a committee.

The multiplicity of intelligence activities, says Zablocki, raises many questions. Is there unified effort? Are maximum results being attained? Are complaints of personnel stagnation, duplication of effort, bureaucratic diffusion, inefficient mushrooming of activity valid? Are the vast expenditures (CIA alone exceeds an estimated \$1 billion a year) handled properly and are they necessary?

These are all questions that congress could determine without piercing the screen of what must be secret. The Zablocki proposal, backed by a score of other congressmen, deserves approval. It offers a way to protect the public interest.

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SPRINGFIELD (U)
NEWS

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Front Edit Other
Page Page Page

Date: 22 Feb 61

Supervision Of Intelligence Groups Urged

Potential Abuses,
Suspicion Cited
By Congressman

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (U)—Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (D., Wis.), today urged the House Rules Committee to clear for House action his resolution for creation of a joint committee to oversee the intelligence activities of the executive branch.

According to the report of a Hoover commission task force, Mr. Zablocki said, there are at least 12 major departments and agencies engaged in intelligence in one form or another.

These include the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Department office of special operations, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Departments of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the State Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"The size, the operations, and the expenditures of our intelligence agencies are shrouded in a heavy cloak of secrecy," Mr. Zablocki said. "There is no single congressional committee equipped to deal with these matters."

"This state of affairs has opened the doors to potentially dangerous abuses, and produced an atmosphere of suspicion and uncertainty about the over-all effectiveness of our intelligence operations."

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WASHINGTON POST
AND HERALD

Oct 18, 1961

Smith Has New News, All Bad, for Rayburn

Chairman Howard W. Smith, dead set against the TV proposal and is reported not to have been for the fuel policy measure.

complaints that it moved too slowly, continued his new burst of activity yesterday and came up with more bad news for Speaker Sam Rayburn.

This time it was a pair of resolutions to ban "back door" Government spending and to let Congress ride herd on the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Virginian already had discovered and ordered for hearings next week long pending resolutions to open the House and its committees to radio and television broadcasts and to order a congressional study of a national policy on fuels.

Rayburn, who engineered the fight to break Smith's control of the Rules group, is

Yesterday, Smith ferreted out of the files dust-laden proposals to half spending without specific congressional appropriations and to set up a joint House-Senate committee to keep watch on the Central Intelligence Agency.

He set them also for hearing next week, despite the fact that Rayburn is known to oppose both of them.

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HOUSE-SECURITY

WASHINGTON, (AP)--A HOUSE RULES SUBCOMMITTEE STUDYING GOVERNMENT INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS EXPRESSED A DESIRE TODAY TO HEAR REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

BUT REP. MADDEN, D-IND., CHAIRMAN OF THE FIVE-MAN GROUP SET UP RECENTLY IN RESPONSE TO CONGRESSIONAL DEMANDS FOR A PROBE, INSISTED HIS SUBCOMMITTEE WAS NOT UNDERTAKING A FULL-FLEDGED INVESTIGATION.

"OUR FUNCTION IS TO TAKE TESTIMONY, NOT TO INVESTIGATE THE CIA," MADDEN TOLD REPORTERS AFTER A CLOSED MEETING.

AFTER TAKING TESTIMONY, HE SAID, THE SUBCOMMITTEE WOULD MAKE A RECOMMENDATION AS TO WHETHER A FULL-SCALE PROBE WAS NEEDED.

RULES CHAIRMAN SMITH, D-WA., SAID THE PURPOSE OF NAMING THE SUBCOMMITTEE WAS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THERE SHOULD BE ANY ACTION ON NUMEROUS RESOLUTIONS CALLING FOR AN INTELLIGENCE INVESTIGATION. SMITH NOTED THAT THE RULES COMMITTEE ITSELF COULD NOT UNDERTAKE AN INVESTIGATION.

"THERE IS SOMETHING RADICALLY WRONG WITH OUR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES," MADDEN SAID. "THE SOVIETS HAVE A FUNCTIONING INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM. WE SHOULD BE NUMBER ONE IN INTELLIGENCE, BUT WE'RE NOT."

THE SUBCOMMITTEE SET NO DATE FOR ITS NEXT MEETING.

JAL:EP 5/8